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stopped at his station, and was given a timetable also showing that the train was scheduled to stop there, was held, in *McDonald v. Central R. Co.* (N. J. Err. & App.) 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 505, to have, by contract, a right to have the train stop at that point, rendering his ejection at the last preceding station wrongful.

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**Carriers of Passengers—Negligent Injuries.**—A passenger notified that the next station at which the train will stop is his destination is held, in *Baltimore & O. S. W. R. Co. v. Mullen* (Ill.) 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 115, to have a right to assume that the car will stop at the proper place for him to get off.

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**Carriers of Passengers—Misdirection of Ticket Agent.**—A railroad company is held, in *St. Louis Southwestern R. Co. v. White* (Tex.) 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 110, to be liable for the proximate injury resulting from misdirections, given by its ticket agent when applied to by an intending passenger for information as to the best route by which to reach his destination, and furnishing a ticket in accordance with such directions.

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**Carriers of Passengers—Negligent Injuries.**—A carrier having led passengers to believe that the doors of the vestibule to a car would be kept closed between stations, and then negligently left the doors open, was held liable, in *Crandall v. Minneapolis, St. P. & S. M. R. Co.* (Minn.) 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 645, to a passenger injured thereby.

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**Illegal Contracts—Divorce.**—A contract to make compensation for services to be rendered in obtaining evidence and securing a divorce is held to be void in *Barngrover v. Pettigrew* (Iowa) 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 260; and a recovery upon a quantum meruit for the services was also denied.

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**Charities—Educational Institutions.**—A corporation organized under a private charter, solely for educational purposes, is held, in *Parks v. Northwestern University* (Ill.) 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 556, to be a charitable institution, within the rule exempting such institutions, from liability for negligence of servants, notwithstanding that tuition fees are charged.

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**Negotiable Instruments—Indorsement by Married Women.**—A married woman who indorsed, in a state where her contract was of no effect, a note dated and payable in another state, where the indorsement would be valid, and where the note was negotiated, was held, in *Chemical Nat. Bank v. Kellogg* (N. Y.) 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 299, to be estopped, as against a bona fide purchaser, to show the true facts.